### HILL FOR SENATOR BY ACCLAMATION

Lauded in the Democratic Caucus as the Towering Leader of the Party.

HINTS OF HIGHER HONORS.

Unanimous but Perfunctory Renomination of Senator Evarts by the Republicans.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR DAVID.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1891.-The number of ex-Mamations of "I told you so!" heard in the air this morning was only equalled by the number of "I knew it all along," It is surprising how many well informed statesmen there were who failed to win anything when Hill announced that he would take the Senatorship. David B. Hill was nominated for United States Senator this afternoon by acclamation in the democratic caucus. William Maxweil Evarts was the unanimous choice of the republican caucus, and on Wednesday David will meet the the Golfath of the Philistines and slay him. He will, if he finds pebbles enough, but the democratic brook was seven short to-day, and David needs every one to lay the

John C. Jacobs was chairman of the democratic caucus, and blue eyed Sheehan, of Erie, nominated his political godfather for Senator. The galleries were packed. Ladies graced the scene, and while the proceedings were tame there was lots of enthusiasm on tap.

SHEEBAN'S NOMINATING SPEECH. Speaker Sheehan turned the faucet several times In the following nominating speech:-

Speaker Sheehan turned the faucet several times in the following nominating speech:

The democratic party to-day proposes to signalize the great victory of November last by nominating for Senator in Congress a leader of genius and courage, a statesiman of breadth and capacity, a man who more than any other contributed to democratic supremacy. When victory seemed impossible, when defeat stared us in the face, there was one voice above all others that penetrated to the heart of the American people, one form that stood alone in front of the battle, heedless of personal or political consequences, encouraging with his presence and convincing with his elequent tongue the electorate of our land. It is only by rewarding men who battle for democratic principles in darkness as well as in sunshine, that our party deserves to succeed. Simultaneously with the news of victory the great heart of the democracy went forth in gratified to the man who alone was responsible for this joint assemblage, and who for seven years has held New York in the democratic column of States, coupled with the demand that the Empire State, so long misrepresented in the national Senate, should select as her representance of this high office is a promotion, who deserves it at the hands of his party more than he? If it is a scepping stone to higher honor, what democrat in this broad land has carned it more than he? The man of the hour has been named without his seeking. By no act or word has he sought to influence a single member of this joint assembly. Tet all are united in an opinion. Our judgment is the judgment of the democratic of the State, and, bowing to it, I present for this nomination New York's brave and Invincible democratic Sovernor—David Bennett Hill.

Clapping and cheering followed Sheehan's effort, which had practically nominated Hill for

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Cantor, for Tammany, seconded the nomination. He sketched Hill's career with glowing words, and made his most telling point when he said that the

Cantor, for Tammany, seconded the nomination. He sketched Hill's career with glowing words, and made his most telling point when he said that the State had been misrepresented on the tariff question and New York's voice had been silent in the Senate on the census outrage.

McClelland, for Mr. Cleveland, remarked that sarly after election he had concluded that Hill was he man for the Senate. He had feared at times that the Governor would not accept, but after looking over the attuation the Governor had wisely poncluded to take the office. It was, therefore, a glad asy for the democracy of the State.

Senator McCaren, for Kings county, rose to a labor of love, and remarking that Kings county almost idolized Hill practically nominated him for President on behalf of that county.

Then a thundering voice was heard—"For fifty years I have been a democrat, but was never so happy before." It rolled out, making the peper noting shake. The voice was that of Senator. Bild Brown, refreshed after its summer's rest. "The riddle is solved; it is time for a general hurrah from Maine to California," said the Senator. Gray bearded Senator Monaughton told how happy he felt, and John Connolly said Hill would be the Cato of the Senate; that plguides would have to take a back seat. John's was the best constructed speech of the day and was delivered with happy effect.

Everybody felt so good when Sheehan meved to make the nomination by acclamation that it was done with some cheers and ar plause.

BULNESS IN THE REFUBLICAN CALCUS.

There were no cheers in the republican cancus and but little applause. It was such a perfunctory performance that Senator Fassett in rising to present Mr. Evarts' name engolized him to the skins, out forget to nominate him. Senator Sloan supplied the emmission. General Husted presided. He referred to the recent election as an "accident," and said that the people, deceived by false issues, had given the democratic and perfunctions who may be senators were present and that seven hams of Frank P. Demarcst, of

sand Duny, Mullaney and Stein, of New York, all of whom, it was said, would be present in the morning.

FROGRAMME OF THE ELECTION.

To-morrow morning the Senate and Assembly will vote separately for United States Senator. The Senate, of course, will name Evarts, and the House, even if none of the seven absentees turn up, will name Hill. Wednesday both houses will meet in joint Assembly, when the democrate will need every vote they have but one if all the seventy-nine republicans are in their seats. It is likely that several regulations will be absent, and as a bare majority of the joint Assembly—a quorum of each house being present-will elect, the election of Hill will take place probably without the vote of Mr. Demarcst. The democrate are hoping that his vote will not be necessar. They do not propose to unseat him nor to use him in the election of United States Senator, unless there should be a tie between Evarta and Hill. This is not likely to occur.

CONGRATUATED BY THE HERALD.

The first congratulation extended to Governor Hill came from the HERALD. "Senator," I said, "I am requested by the Herald to ask you if you will scoepit this bunor."

The Governor was as calm as any man can be who has a sure thing and has known it for weeks. There was not the least suggestion of excitement in his manner.

"I have no official knowledge of my nomination," he said pleasantly, "but you see how it is, I never fail to respond to the demands of my party."

The rest of the Governor's reply was lost, for the doors opened and in rushed Senators, Assemblymen and politicians, tumbling over each other in their haste to congratulate the next United States Senator.

SHORT SESSIONS AT ALBANY.

WERY LITTLE BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN RITHER BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE, BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1891.—General Husted's reputation is in danger. For years he has charmed | Legislature to-morrow. the Assembly with his gorgeous assortment of neckties. He now has a rival. Percival Farquhar, of the Third New York district, bids fair to eclipse the Squeral in his specialty. The General wore black to-night, while Fargubar flashed a dream upon the House more wonderful than any crazy quilt ever designed. It is to be hoped that Farquhar will cepeat the fiash, for the display was wasted to-night

The committee to investigate Mr. Porter's census

operations in New York, of which Mr. Farguhar is to be the chairman, was not appointed. The resolution came up, but, Acker objecting, it went over under the rules.

under the rules.

THE DEMARKST AFFAIR.

There has been a good deal of tak all day about the introduction of a resolution by the republicans expelling Demarcst, of Rockland, to preserve the "honor" of the Assembly. One of the democrats in private conversation referred to the case of "Lo" Sessions, who sat in the Fourse all one winter and voted for United States Secator while under find others to go by Perhaps the rear that to is among other such neidests in got be raked up if Demarcst was attacked caused the republicans to refrain to-night from taking any steps to preserve their "honor."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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The night session of the Senase was also short. The night session of the Senase was also short. The feature was the introduction by Senator Stewart of a bill providing for a New York State display at the World's Fair at Chicago. It calls for the appropriation of \$250,000 and the appointment of seven commissioners to represent the aris, manufactures, dairy farming, &c.

Senator C llins introduced a bill providing that passenger trains of six cars or less should have at least two brakemen, two for every three additional cars, and that freight trains must have four brakemen for overy thirty cars.

Senator Roesch presented a bill making the employment of marions in police stations in all cities of over 25,000 people mendatory.

The Rauney Bridge bill of last year was introduced in the assembly by Tim Sullivan.

Attorney General Tabor informed the Senate that he had been beaten in his suit to collect \$95,000 of State taxes from Kinge county. As this was a test case in which New York is greatly interested the Attorney General's request for further legislation was referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill to establish a State Bureau of Printing came from Dr. Bush.

Indications that New York Senators are looking sharply after rapid transit were noticeable tonight. Ives in open session asked chairman Cogneshall what progress the Railread Committee was making with the rapid transit bills. Coggeshall replied that a hearing would be had on the measures at three o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, and that all who had anything to say would be welcome.

MORE TROUBLE FOR DEMARE T.

NTACE, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1891 .- It is rumored here to day that there are new and important developments in the Demarest case, but those who know will not say.

It is also rumored that he will be arrested at Albany on a new charge.

ALBANY'S CHIEF OF POLICE KNOWS NOTHING OF ANY NEW WARRANT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1891 .- I have seen the Chief of Police but he knows of no new arrest of Assemblyman Demarest, nor does he know of any warrant being out for him.

Mr. Domarest left his baggage at Slanwir Hall, where he has engaged board, this morning, but has not been at the hotel since.

REPUBLICANS HOLD AN ELECTION.

The Rapublican Club held an election for officers at the club house, No. 450 Fifth avenue, last night. There was but one ticket in the field. William first Assembly district, was elected president of the club in place of Cephas Brainerd; James A. Blanchard, first vice president; John S. Smith, sec-ond vice president; Charles H. Phelps, secretary, and Alfred B. Price, treasurer. The Executive Committee selected to serve until January, 1896, was composed of Cephas Brainerd, General Samuel Thomas, Andrew B. Humphrey, John P. Clark and Henry W. Hayden. The new of-floors were installed immediately after the elec-tion. Brookfield, the republican leader from the Twenty

TO INVESTIGATE GIBBS AND FRENCH.

The committee that is to investigate the con tested elections at the recent republican primaries at the Fifth (French's) and Thirteenth (Gibbs') Assembly districts was appointed yesterday by Colonel William C. Church, the temporary chairman of the County Committee, and is as follows:
Thiip V. R. Yan Wyek, from the Second district;
Charles H. T. Coills, from the Twenty-second district; J. Seaver Page, from the Sixth district, sherman Evarts, from the Sixteenth district, and Charles A. Peabedy, from the Eleventh district.

LEGISLATORS WITHOUT PAY

ANOTHER QUEER COM LICATION IN MONTANA'S STATE AFFAIRS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE REBALD.] HELENA, Jan. 19, 1891.-Montana's second Legislature will serve without pay unless the Supreme Court says otherwise. State Treasurer Hickman to-day declined to honor bills of Senators and Representatives for mileage, and when they ask for their per dem the same course will be pursued. The refusal of the Treasurer is based on section 50 of article 5 of the constitution, which fixes the compensation of members first Legislature at \$6 per day and mileage at trenty cents per mile, and also provides that the pay of subsequent Legislatures should be fixed by law. No laws were passed by the first Legislature and no appropriation has been made to meet the expenses of the present body. The same section provides that no Legislature shall fix its own compensation.

Treasurer Hickman asked that some of the Senations or members make a test case, but none of those interested seem inclined to do so. The only possibility of this Legislature getting pay is for some subsequent body to make an appropriation for that purpose. There is nothing whatever political in the Treasurer's action, as both sides are affected alike. to-day declined to honor bills of Senators and

### CHAIRMANSHIPS DIVIDED.

Sr. Paul. Minn., Jan. 19, 1891 .- In the House of Representatives this morning the Speaker announced the standing committees, of which the and democratic members according to the agree-ment cutered into when the Alliance Speaker was

### EMPTY HONOR FOR HOVEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19, 1891.—The republican Senatorial caucus to-night was a brief but exciting one. On the first ballot Governor Hovey received the nomination by a majority of 3 over Charles W. Fairbanks, who received if votes. The fight was clearly between two anti-administration men, as the name of ex-Chairman Micheber, of the State Committee, was not presented. Fairbanks is a Gresham man, and his friends claim his defeat was the result of several very had blunders.

### NEBRASKA'S GOVERNORS.

LINCOLN, Jan. 19, 1891.-Notice was served to-day on Governor Boyd that ex-Governor Theyer would apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction reapply to the Supreme Court for an injunction re-straining him from acting as Gevernor. The in-junction will come up in court January 13. Thayer's petition alleges that he was forced to give up his apartments by fear that he would be removed by force and with violence. This polition was signed by the ex-Governor a week or so ago, but was not presented until to-day. His lawyers are going ahead with the case, aithough Mr Thayer is still sick as a result of nerrous prostration. He is bet-ter to-day, however, and there are hopes that he will recover.

### BRICE AND THE FARMERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. SPHINOFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1891 .- A big movement has been started here to nominate John H. Thomas for Governor. Senator Calvin S. Brice is one of its promoters, and it is said that Brice is advanted by a desire to distract attention from the manner of his own election. Thomas is a member of the farmers' Alliance.

### PENNSY EVANIA'S SENATORSHIP.

Harmssuro, Jan. 19, 1891.-The democratic mem bers of the House and Senate met in joint caucus to-night to select a candidate for United States Senator, John Donohue, of Philadelphia, nominsted Senator George Ross, of Bucks county, and Senator Brown, of York, named ex-Lieusenant Governor Chaunesy F. Biack. A secret ballot re-sulted in the choice of Blank by a vote of 51 to 30. Eight Senators and ten Representatives were ab-sent.

### DA. GALLINGER'S OPPONENT.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19, 1891.-The democratic Senatorial caucus was held in Chase's Hall to-night, Harry Bingham, of Littleton, presiding. On taking the chair he announced he would not accept the nomination if it was tendered him. Thereupon Senator Sullivan presented the name of Charles A. Sinclair, of Portsmouth, and he was unanimously nominated by a clammation as candidate for United States Senator, to be supported in the Lorislature to morrow.

### OPPOSED TO A THIRD PARTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19, 1891 .- The Farmers' Alliance of Jefferson county met here to-day to select delegates to the Farmers' and Laborers' Conference in Cincinnati on February 9. These delegates were instructed to oppose the formation of a third party and to leave the Convention if it was insisted

# WARNED OFF BY BULKELEY.

Connecticut's Hold Over Governor Issues a Proclamation Against the State Officers Sworn in by the Senate.

ONE CHAIR FOR ALSOP AND MERWIN

Trouble Expected if Both Men Attempt to Preside Over the Upper House To-Day-Fruitless Caucuses.

IDY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. HARTFORD. Conn., Jan. 19, 1891 .- To-morrow promises a crisis in Connecticut's political fight. Evidently the republican backbone has stiffened. They have determined that the democratic State officials, although decisred elected by the Senate, shall have nothing to do directly or indirectly with their offices for the present

Evidence of this determination of the republican managers is found in a proclamation issued this afternoon by Governor Bulkeley, which says:

Is having come to my knowledge that certain persons, without authority of law, have combined to demand, take and beid the chief executive offices of this State, and beid the chief executive offices of this State, and to perform the functions thereof claiming pussession of said offices which is caused of this State while the canvass of rotes therefor is under consideration by the General Assembly for the purpose of acceptation of the purpose of secretaining if any persons have been legally elected to encoded the present incumbents, and such caims, demands and attempts to take and hold said offices being unauthorized, lilegal and prejudicial to the good order and peace of the State, and tending to confusion in the administration of its government, therefore, by antherity vested in me by the constitution to maintain the laws enacted in purcuance thoreof, I do hereby command all such persons to desist from their unlawful acts and from interfaring with any of such executive officers in the performance of their duties, and is warn all public officers and all citizens of this State not to recognize any acts of such pretended officers, and not to aid or abet them in their unlawful acts, and I further give notice that in the absence of any constitutional fluding and declaration by the General Assembly of the legally chosen accurative officers of the State, any and every such attempt to enter upon or perform the duties of said offices by any porson or persons will be resisted by all the authority vested in me onder the constitution and laws of the State.

This is uniquestionably aimed at Dr. Alsop, the afternoon by Governor Bulkeley, which says:-

This is unquestionably aimed at Dr. Alson, the democratic Lieutenant Governor. He is the only democratic official who has entered on his duties-When sworn in last week he found the office of presiding officer of the Senate vacant through the absence of General Merwin, the hold over Lieutenant Governor. He stepped into the place. But the republicans have determined that he shall not preside again until his election is declared, not only by the Senate, but by both houses, and they look to Governor Bulkeley to enforce this. APPLIES TO ALL.

I asked Governor Bulkeley whether his proclamation applied particularly to Mr. Alsop. He replied:-"It applies to all the democrats who have been sworn in. General Merwin is yet in legal possession of the office of Lieutenant Governor, and will be protected in his possession of the

office."

I then referred to a rumor that Adjutant General Embler had received orders to have a military (orce at the capital to morrow, Governor Bulkeley smiled and I have not requested him to need any militia and I have not requested him to issue any orders calling out the military."

Governor Bulkeley will depend upon the civil powers of Hartford county to enforce his authority, and nigh Shoriff Spidling has sworn in many deputies who will be on duty at the Capitol by the Governor's request.

and nigh Sheriff Spalding has sworn is many deputies who will be on duty at the Capitol by the Governor's request.

The proclamation has created a great sensation in the city. It is evident that Governor Bulkeley means what he says, and that if the democratio Lieutenant Governor insists on presiding over the Senate to-morrow the Sheriff and his deputies will eject him from the Senate Chamber.

General Marwin, the hold over republican Lieutenant Governor, was in Hartford to-day for the first time since the Legisiature convened. He attended a caucus of the republican party managers at the Capitol and was urged to assert his rights to-morrow and seize upon the presiding officer's chair.

General Merwin sees that this will precipitate a conflict on the floor of the Senate, and as a conservative, courtecons gentieman he prefers to avoid such a condition of things. There are only two other alternatives. He must refuse to yield to the demand of his party managers or trust to good luck in finding Dr. Alsop absent and the chair in the possession of Senator Read, president pro tem. of the Senate, whose right to it is unquestioned. One thing is assured, the democratic majority will ignore General Merwin. If they recognized him they would place themselves in a rickulous position after having recognized Alsop last week.

\*\*REVELICAN PLANS\*\*

The motive of the republicaes in urging General Merwin to take this position is reported to have connection with their purpose to get the two homes into a joint convention in which they could declare that there was no election of Sate officers by the peop. e, and proceed, as the constitution empowers the Legislature to do, to elect such officers. The democratic majority in the Senate will never vote to have the senate go into convention with the House.

sent officers. The democratic majority in the Senate will never vote to have the Senate go into convention with the House.

convention with the House.

The special investigating committee appointed by the House to investigate the election returns were again in session to-day. It is rumored that they will try to open the Bridgeport ballot base, in which are 130 republican ballots rejected because of alleged identifying marks. In the evening they held another meeting and announced that they would not report for a day or two.

CAUCUSTIG. Excited throngs gathered in the corridors of the

Capitol to-night.

The republicans were hilarious. Their caucus in the Senate Chamber was largely attended, and the prevailing sentiment was that the Governor's action was at least useful in solidifying the republicans for to-morrow's struggle. The caucus took no action, except to arrange for calling in the absentees, so that every republican seat shall be filled to-morrow.

tees, so that every republican seat shall be filled to-morrow.

The democratic caucus was called to nominate a United States Senator. The State Central Committee, the State obtains and leading party managers joined in the dei berations. But there was general surprise when Bepresentative Walkor, of Hartford, moved that the nomination of a Senator be postpoined till to-morrow evening. This was accepted by the caucus as a bit of party strategy. The solution given is that the democratic managers concluded that the ropublicans having a majority it would be quite as well to take no decisive action. The members will be loft free to vote for whomever they please, and will be in a position to take advantage of any weakness among Senator Platt's followers Wednesday. The action puzzles the republicans.

### TO GET OUT OF POLITICS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. ATRANTA, Ga., Jan. 19, 1891 .- The Alliance leaders seem disposed to take that organization out of politics as nearly as possible and to keep it confined to the purposes for which it was originally started. Whether this action is due to their defeat in the Gordon campaign or not it is impossiblo to say, but all their recent acts tend blo to say, but all their recent acts tend to indicate that that is the case. To-day the Executive Committee of the State Ailiance appointed some district lecturers to aid in spreading Aliance gospel, and after arranging the preliminaries passed strong resolutions setting forth that they must confine themselves to explanation of the Alliance platform; of the need for the order and nothing else. This is taken by those on the inside to indicate that Gordon and his friends are on the top in the Alliance as well as out of it and that politics must be tabooed.

### AFTER TURPIE'S SEAT AGAIN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 19, 1891 .- Judge J. V. McDuffie opened his contest here to-day against L. W. Turple, who was elected by democrats to the next Congress from the Fourth Alabama district, McDune successfully contested Turpie's acat in the present Congress, and thinks ne will be scatted again, though Congress will be democratic. Wit-nesses will be examined from each county in the

RESULT OF THE NEWARK'S TRIAL.

[FROM OUR BEGULAR C REESPONDENT. ] HEBALD BURSAG.
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jul. 19, 1891.

The engineer officers who have been engaged for some weeks in working up the data from the indicator cards to determine the horse power developed by the new cruiser Newark on her recent trial trip have submitted their report to the Secretary of the Navy. The total horse power for both engines and all auxiliaries is officially given as 8,886.07, or 360

384; vacuum, starboard, 25.97; port, 28.66; coal, per hour, 21,691.5 pounds; coal, per square foot grate surface, 39.88 pounds; coal per hour, per indicated horse power, 2.59 pounds.

STILL WEAR THEIR GHOST SHIRTS.

THE LATE HOSTILES ARE NOT YET SUBDUED-GAMBLERS EXPELLED FROM THE CAMP.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE REPALD ! PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 19, 1891,-During the past few days a number of professional gam blers have arrived here and secretly opened up various games in obsours places about the agency for the purpose of fleecing the soldiers. About midnight Special Agent Cooper, having been informed that games were in progress, notified the military. Lieutenant Kirkman, First infantry, and a squad of soldiers raided the buildings, capturing about fifty persons and many gambling devices The samplers were executed of the reservation and | Long Debate in the Senate Preventing a

their layout was destroyed. The committee of Indians who were selected to gather the guns of their brethren together and turn them in to the government arrived at the agent's office this morning with less than three dozen guns. The total number of arms coaxed away from the Indians up to date is much less

away from the Indians up to date is much less than two hundred. As there were 1,500 to 1,800 warriors in the hostile camp it is evident that they have in their possession not less than one thousand guns. The disarming process se far kan been smoothing of a farce. There are Indians in the camp who will never give up their guns yeaceably, and force will be necessary if the government really desires to disarm them.

Another band of Indians came in to-day and delivered up fitteen guns. The guns are old limera, like the larger portion of the ethers that have been turned in, and it's doubtful if earlinges sould be purchased anywhere in this section of the sountry that would fit them.

That the Indians have not given up their ghost dance is demonstrated by closely observing many of those from the hostile camp who are about the agency every day. Under the blankets which they closely wrap about them can be seen the lower portion of ghost leggings, which all wear who are affected by the Messiah belief. Some of them even now wear the ghost shirts beneath their blankets.

The Indians have not been subdued or frightened a particle by the presence of the troops.

Special Agent Gooper, of the Interior Department, who has represented that department here during the troubles, leaves to-day for Black River Falls, Wis.

ARMS NOT TO BE SOLD TO INDIANS.

SENATOR SAUNDERS INTRODUCES A BILL TO THAT EFFECT IN THE SENATE.

CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1891.
Senator Saunders, of Montana, has discovered that there is no law upon the statute books which prohibits the selling of arms and ammunition to the uncivilized Indians of the West, and to-day he introduced a bill to prevent guns of any description being sold to any but the most peaceable reservation Indians. The bill prescribes a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for not less than six months for

every infraction of the law. I asked Senator Saunders if he did not think Senator Dawes, to whose Indian committee the bill was referred, would object to it on the ground that it might in some way work a hardship to the red man. He replied that he had consulted Senator Dawes before he introduced it, that the Massachusetts Senator was in entire sympathy with its purpose and that he would report it back favorably within a few days. If this be done their is a strong probability that it will pass the Senate at this cession and with a little adrest management it ought to go through the House and be enacted into a law before March 4.

Secretary Noble is in receipt of a letter frem missionaries among the Sioux at Standing Rock agency commending his past policy toward the Indians, and protesting against their transfer to the War Dopartment.

agency commanding his past policy toward has Indians, and protesting against their reasafer to the War Department.

Authority has been granted to General Miles to transfer temporarily, as a military measure, the northern Cheyenne band of 600 from Pine Ridge to Fort Keogk, Mont. This authority is granted by the Secretary of War with the consurrence of the Secretary of the Interior.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting the agreement entered into between the Crow indians and the commission appointed for the sale of the western portion of their reservation. In view of the rapidly approaching close of the session the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has prepared an item for insertion in the Indian Appropriation bill for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the session the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has prepared an item for insertion in the Indian Appropriation bill for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the section of the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the act to divide a portion of the Sioux Nation reservation in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder was approved by the President to-day.

NAVAJOS DO NOT WANT WAR.

NAVAJOS DO NOT WARL WAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.] ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 19, 1891 .- The Second cavalry, in command of Colonel Clendenning, arrived here this afternoon from Forts Lowell and Huachuca, Ariz. They left to-night to take possession of Fort Wingate, lately vacated by the Sixth cavairy, now in South Dakota. It was reported to day that the Navajos were acting ugly and that the troops were as route to settle any uprising. The report is false, for it is not the wish of the Navajos to go to war.

### IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.

The first regular meeting of the Neuljens Indian Association for the year was held at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday morning, with the newly elected board of officers present. Mrs. Edward Filliott presided.

The Rev. H. F. Wright, of the Choctaw nation of Indian Territory, made an interesting address on the Indian question, with special reference to his own nation. He gave a little of their history. sought to convey the idea that all efforts on behalf of uncivilized Indians must of necessity be futile unless an eye is had to their Christianization. He

unless an eye is had to their Christianization. Ho cited the case of the Chickasawa, who fifteen years ago through one of their chiefs resolved to have nothing to de with Christianity. The unravorable results move been very evident.

The Ber. Mr. Wright referred to the present difficulties, and while he was careful not to be too sovere in his censure, he felt as if the Indians were not aitogether to biams. If the government had left capable agents in charge, and had met its obligations promptly, the unpleasantness might have been avoided.

A letter was read from Secretary Herbert Welsh, of the Indians' liights Association, acknowledging the receipt of 5109 sent to aid the wounded indians at Pine Sidge.

Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, sent an interesting letter saying that while the papers were full of accounts of the damage done by Indians, they neglected to say that the Indian teachers were at work as usual, and none of the chapels had been molested.

### NAVAL NOTES.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1891. - In view of the fact that there is no other vessel available for that purpose it is probable that the eruiser San Francisco will be sent to Chile to look after American interests, provided she can be made ready in time. She will have her final contractor's trial on the 24th inst., and if then found to be satisfactory will at once be and if then found to be satisfactory with at once be fitted for sea service.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent a letter to the House assing that an appropriation of \$3.0,000 be made in addition to the smount already appropriated for the construction of a dry dock at Fort level & C.

Itoyal, S. C.

The Petrel left Barbados on the 7th inst. and reached Port Spain, Trinidad, on the 8th. All well on board. She expected to leave on the 15th for Cape Haytion and go from there to Port an Prince in time to meet the Philadelphia.

The Russian armored cruiser Minin was at Port Spain on the 8th inst. JO S FROM THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The flagship Chicago, of the squadron of evolution, sailed from the Navy Yard yesterday for Hampton Roads. The Philadelphia, flagship of the North Atlantic

The Philadelphia, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, which, with the Chicago, was prevented from leaving port on Friday last by the severe gale, left her anchorage off Staten island and sailed for Port au Prince yesterday, the two flagships passing over the bar about the same time.

Lieutenaut Waller, Marine Corps, who was detached from the Tallapoosa at Busnos Ayres on November 27, reached the city yesterday aboard the Gallia. He was accompanied by his wife. Lieutenant Waller will probably be ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks in this yard.

### HE ENLISTED AT EIGHTY.

ligan, who lives with his wife near Jonesville, baratoga county, was recently brought to the attention of Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., of Mochanicsville. Mulmore than the contract called for, thus netting the contractors a total of \$56,000 in the way of premiums.

The following additi nal data is given:—Revolutions, starboard engine, 127.34; revolutions, portengine, 124.66; indicated horse power, starboard engine, 4,408.35; port ongine, 4,113.94; auxiliaries,

## TO PASS THE FORCE BILL

Republican Senators Secure a Quorum and Determine to Carry Their Measures at All Hazards.

COUNTING THEIR SUPPORTERS.

Vote on the Elections Measure for Another Day.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Herald Burkau, Corner Fifteenth and G Streets, N. W., Washington, Jan. 19, 1891.

Sepator Aldrich will call up the closure at one e'clock to-morrow. He had repeated conversations to-day with Vice President Morion regarding the republican plan of action, and Speaker Reed has also been consulted as to the proper course to pursue. The republican leaders will press a vote on the closure at all hazards. They have now enough of their party present to make a quorum in case the democrats decline to vote. The four republican absentees, Squire, Moody, Pettigrew and Pierce, will return to the city before the close of the week, to be in readiness in case they are

The republicans are talking confidently of carrying the closure. If they succeed the Force bill will be passed within twenty-four hours. The democrats believe, on the other hand, that a quorum cannot be secured to pass the closure. Like the republicans, they, too, have their plan of cam-If they defeat the adoption of a closure the Force bill will be at once abandoned and no further effort will be made to resurrect it at this session. All interest now centres in the Vice President. He holds the key to the situation unless he vacates the chair during the debate, which he is not likely

Senator Blair was in his seat when the Senate met this morning, and the greetings that were extended to him by his republican colleagues were more than ordinarily hearty, for the reason that his return to the city from New Hampshire was necessary to make up the long expected republican quorum. The republicans now have forty-five Senators in Washington, assuming that none have left this city since Saturday, which is just a quorum. In addition Senator Farwell is expected to reach Washington to-day, and it is said that Senator Chandler will also be present within a short time. The fate of the closure resolution and of the Elections bill itself, according to the managers of the bill is involved in the attendance of these Senators. who may have to make good a possible defection of at least two republican Senators who have openly opposed the bill in most of its phases.

At one o'clock the Electrons bill was taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. George took the floor.

After a statement of the action of several State on the subject of neuro suffrage (after it had been up the subject of neuro suffrage (after it had been

after a statement of the action of several States on the subject of negro suffrage (after it had been imposed on the South) Mr. Georga-penarked that in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin the question had been submitted to the people and had been rejected by large majorities—thus showing that while the people of those Northern States would not have it for themselves it was good enough for the Southern States, where there were ten, twenty or a hundred negroes for every negro in the Northern States.

Mr. George proceeded with his argument, quoting the views of distinguished republicans in the reconstruction period as to the incapacity of negroes to exercise the right of suffrage, and insisting upon it that negro suffrage was imposed upon the Southern people as a measure of punishment for their rebellion and for party purposes.

Mr. Walthall said that in not one of the counties referred to had the negroes the taxing power. In not one of them was there a negro Sheriff or a majority of the Board of Supervisors. But in all of them the negroes held offices that were consistent with the asfety of public and private interests.

Mr. Hawley—Then, please let them vote for mem-

sistent with the safety of public and private interosts.

Mr. Hawley—Then, please let them vote for members of Congress. That has nothing to do with local government or taxing powers.

Mr. Waithali—They do vote for members of Congress and vote peaceably. In the very district in which these counties (all but one) are situated there has been a contest going on in the House, and it has been given out to all the nowspapers that the Republican Committee on Elections could find no ground on which to make a report adverse to the sitting member, who is a democrat.

Mr. Hawley—Then it is settled that in several counties in Mississippi the negroes can vote and have their votes counted without danger to the democracy?

mooracy?
Mr. Walthall—If that be the condition it ought not to be disturbed, and there is no necessity for a Force bill. (Applause in the galleries.)
Mr. Hawley—There is some doubt whether the colored vote is to be free in the South.
After having spoken five hours Mr. George yielded the floor without having concluded his speech, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

speech, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

FILIBUSTRAING IN THE HOUSE.

The intention of the democrate of the House to resort to obstructive tactics until a detarmination of the Senate on the Elections bill should be reached was manifested this morning, when Mr. Bland, of Missouri, demanded the reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings in full, instead of in its abbreviated form. Mr. Springer led the debate on its approval.

Mr. McKiniey, of Ohio, said there was not a gentieman on the other side who would not declare, if he were truthful, and he would be truthful, that the whole purpose of the fill-unstering tactics was that it should be impossible, if the Senate should pass the Elections bill, to pass that bill through the House.

Mr. Flower, of New York—We accept that issue and stand upon it. (Democratic appliance.)

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, inquired what remedy the minority had if the right of debate were destroyed.

Mr. Taylor said that it had the same remedy it

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, inquired what remedy the minority had if the right of debate were destroyed.

Mr. Taylor said that it had the same remedy it had if the bill were passed—none at all. The pending Appr. priation bill had not been discussed, but everything else had been. In view of this fact it was a sham to claim the right of discussion.

The journal was approved—yeas, 187; hays, 101.

The Speaker having laid before the House the Senate bill for the relief of Sarah E. E. Perine, widow of William Perine (for claims growing out of the construction of the monitor Naubuc and the tugs Maria and Triana, it was called up for action by Mr. Thomas of Wisconsin it was passed, after some more fibbustering, and the House adjourned.

AN EXTRA SESSION POSSIBLE.

Between the waste of time over the Perce bill and Silver bill an extra session seems most probable. Several of the minor Appropriation bills have passed the House, but there are nearly a dozen yet to come, and there is little likelihood that after they shall have dragged their slow length through the House many of their number will pass the Senate. The fact that Speaker Reel is making no effort to facilitate business gives rise to the suspicion that he is deing what he can to bring about an extra session. The republicans have made but a sorry record during the present Congress, and some republican leaders are anxious for the democrate to come into power as speedily as possible in order that the responsibility for legislation may be divided between the two parties. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC WILL NOT BE ALLOWED

TO GRAB THE PUYAL UP LANDS. The despatch from Tacoma, Wash., printed in the Henaup this morning, exposing the alleged effort of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to obtain some \$20,000,000 worth of lands from the Puyallup Indians under a "acheme" they are said to be

trying to work, created considerable comment

Indian Affairs and Public Lands to-day. Representative Holman, of Indiana, who was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the Fiftieth Congress and who is one of the ablest land lawyers in the House, said :- "No attempts to steal these lands will ever be approved by Congress, and it will require Congressional action for the railroad to get hold of them. The lands have been patented to the Indians, and it would be equally as unjust for the government to deprive them of their noldings as it would be to take the lands from any settlers who had obtained patents from the govern TROY, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1891 .- The case of John Mul-

settlers who had obtained passes from the ment.

"The point under which the railroad expects to carry its claim for the lands is not tensable. The railroad claims the lands were not pert of the reservation at the time the railroad got its grant from tensress. As a matter of fact the reservation had been made by congress nine years before the saliroad grant. I do not apprehend any danger of these lands being grabbed by the railroad, inasmuch as the matter will have to be brought to

Congress first, and no such action will be contenanced."

The history of the Northern Pacific's connective with the Puyaliup reservation furnishes some variateresting reading. By the treaty of 1535, no itated by Governor Stevens, the government; chased the lands of the Puyaliup indians in them Territory of Washington, reserving for Indians a certain portion of the land, which was be allotted to them in severalty, providing the settled upon the land and put improvements upit. The land was described by metes and boun and is that which the Northern Pacific now claim and is that which the Northern Pacific now claim an interest in. The Indians fulfilled their part the bargain and for years petitioned Congress make the allotments in severalty. Finally, in 18the Interior Department had the lands surrey for allotment. The patents were drawn up fissue, but were withheld.

In President Arthur's administration an atterwas made to secure the patents for the land but they were refused. In a letter which the retary of the interior, Mr. H. M. Teller, wrote it he subject to the United States Indian ago. Tacoma he said:—

"The land they occupy is valuable for farm and town slie purposes, and ought to be sold at the money used to establish them in another place."

Fortunately for the Indians Mr. Teller's term other place." Congress first, and no such action will be coun

restiment of the money for their beneat in some other place."
Fortunately for the Indians Mr. Teller's term of service as Secretary expired on the day following the issue of this letter, and the incoming administration of President Cleveland pursued another course. On April 7, 1835, Commissioner Atkins wrote the Indian agent at Tacoma as follows:—

"I take pleasure in informing you that under date of April 3, 1835, the Acting Secretary of the Interior directed the return of the selections to the department, so that it may be referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office with instructions to issue the patents."

The patents thus issued to these Indians by President Cleveland's administration will be an effectual bar to any attempt of any one to disposess the Indians of their land.

THE SILVER BRICK CASE COMES UP BEFORE THE

THE SILVER BRICK CASE COMES UP BEFORE THE DISTRICT SUPREME COURT.

The "silver brick" case was brought up in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, Messrs. Garland and May as counsel for George G. Morrick, Harley B. Morse, George F. Batchelder and Robert J. Coleman, praying the Court to issue pear in court and answer the petition of the sliver pear in court and answer the petition of the silver men, and also after full hearing to grant the petitioners a peremptory mandamus commanding the Secretary to instruct the officers under him to receive and coin the silver builton offered by them. The petition filed recites the tender of the "silver brick" to Superintendent Bosbyshell, of the Philadelphia Mint, with the demand that the builton be coined for the benefit of the depositors, the recitary Windom to order that the brick be received. VIRGINIA'S DRESSED REEF LAW DECLARED A

Circuit Court of the United States for the Rastern District of Virginia, directing that a writ of habeas corpus be granted to William Rebman, convicted in Norfolk of violation of the State Meat Inspec tion law. This is one of what are known as the dressed beef cases, arising out of State legislation having

VIGLATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The United States Supreme Court to-day handed

down an opinion affirming the judgment of the

beef cases, arising out of State legislation having for its object restriction of the sale of meat by firms located outside the State in which the meats are offered for sale.

The statutes of Virginia make it an offense to offer for sale fresh meats slaughtered more than one hundred miles from the place of sale, unless first inspected, provision for which is made on the petition of not less than twenty persons. The compensation to the inspector to be one cents pound. It was contended that this law was an interference with interestate commerce, and therefore unconstitutional and void. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, sustains this contention and affirms the judgment of the lower court ordering Rebinan's release.

THE BAUM INVESTIGATION RESUMED-GREEN B. JR., INSTRUCTS THE COMMITTEE.

The Raum investigation was resumed this morning by the Special House Committee. Miss Carrie J. Roush, a clerk in the Pension Of fice, said that in addition to the letter she had pre-

viously testified to having typewritten for the refrigerating company, she had copied two or three legal papers after office hours for the company at the request of Bradley Tanuer, the Commissioner's

the request of Bradley Tanner, the Commissioner's secretary.

Green B. Raum, Jr., was asked by Mr. Cooper the name of the man who took care of his horses. He replied that his name was O'Donnell, and when asked if the man was in the Pension Office, said, "That's none of your business."

The committee admitted the questions; and Mr. Raum stated that O'Donnell was a measurager in the Pension Office at \$70 a month. His had been appointed by witness father. O'Donnell did his duty and attended to witness two riding horses aftor office hours, for which witness paid him. Herefused to tell the compensation, stating that it was none of Mr. Cooper's business, and after some argument the committee decided that the question had no relevancy to the investigation.

THE BELLAMY COLONY OF RAWRAH FOUND TO

HAVE TRESPASSED ON PARK LAND. It is stated at the General Land Office that recent examinations show that the lands occupied by the Kaweah (Bellamist colony) in the Visalia land district in California are included within the reservation for the Sequola National Park created by the acts of September 29 and October 1, 1890. This col-ony consists of about three hundred families, and they have expended, it is said, about \$100,000 in improvements, principally in the construction of roads through this hitherto almost inaccessible country. These improvements were made, it is said, without any authority from the government, and they must necessarily be forfeited, inasmuch as by fur the larger part of them cannot be removed. The only relief for the colonists must come through Congressional action.

LEGITIMACY OF MORMO CHILDREN UPHELD BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Justice Brown to-day rendered his first opinions as a member of the United States Supreme Court, He delivered two opinions, of which the more important was in the case of George H. Cope vs. Janet Cope and Thomas H. Cope, brought here on appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. The question involved in this suit is whether or

not a son by a polygamous marriage has the right of inheritance from his father, it being claimed that he was an illegitimate child, and therefore not satisfied to a share in the distribution of his father's estate.

The Court in its opinion holds that the son by a

The Court in its opinion holds that the son by a polygamus marriage did have this right, and reverses the judgment of the Territorial court. The Court discusses the Edmunds and the Edmunds. Tucker anti-polygamy acts, and says the latter act declared legitimate all children of Mormon parents born within less than twelve mouths from its passage. The object, the Court says, was to make these unfortunate children an especial object of care, and to make the parents relinquish polygamy by fixing a period until after which their offspring should be legitimate.

Washington Mores

WASHINGTON NOTES. The nomination of James Miller to be postmaster

at Utica, N. Y., has been confirmed. Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced that Justice Brown had been assigned to the Sixth cir-

In the Criminal Court to-day the case of Charles

E. Kin caid, indicted for the murder of ex-Representative Taulbee, of Kentucky, at the Capitol last

sentative Taulbee, of Kentucky, at the Capitol last February, was set for trial on the 18th day of March next.

The House Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River has about agreed to report to the House in a modified form the bill introduced by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to repair and build the lovese of the Mississippi River and to improve its navigation. The appropriation will be about \$10,000,000.

A public meeting to set forth the scope and plans of the National Chautanqua of Gien Echo, near Washington, was held to night at the Foundry Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. A. H. Gillette, of Cincinnati, the chancellor of the Chautanqua; by E. W. Halford, the President's private scoretary, and Mrs. J. Elien Foster, president of the Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARMY NOMINATIONS AND ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1891.—The following named. second lieutenants of the Signal Corps were to-day among the members of the House committees on nominated for appointment in the line of the army :- Second lieutenants of cavalry-James A. Swift, Robert B. Watkins and John C. Walshe. Second lieutenants of infantry—Benjamin F. Purssel, F. M. M. Beall, Julius H. Weber, John P. Finley, Frederick R. Day, James Mitchell and Frank W.

Ellis.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:—Captain H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth artillery, to be major. To be captains—Captains Robert Craig, assistant quartermaster, and James Allon, Third artillery; First Lieutenant R. E. Thomson, Sixth infantry, Signal Corps.

To be first licutenants—Second Lieutenants W. A. Glassford, Frank Greene and J. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps. Quartermaster Sergeant Jules E. Ord, First infantry, to be second lieutenant; Major Lewis Merrill, retired, to be lieutenant colonel of cavalry.